

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. BUNDAY, per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

A TEXT FOR THIS DAY.

Be not afraid of the King of Babylon, of whom ye are afraid; be not afraid of him, saith the LORD; for I am with you to mye you, and to deliver you from his hand .- Jeremiah, xlii., 11.

The Close of the Campaign.

The electioneering appeals of the campaign were brought to a close last night, and there is not much left to be added

to them. The citizens of New York understand thoroughly the importance of the election on Tuesday and the single issue it will decide. The attempt of Tammany to confuse the public mind and escape from that issue by the nomination of a man whose own previous personal respectability would divert attention from the iniquity of that predatory organization has proved unsuccessful. Neither has the device of giving to this candidate the appearance of a representative and champion of the Democratic party worked any better.

In the campaign now closed it is a Democrat who has been most effective in arousing popular sentiment against Tammany. Justice JEROME has pushed himself into unexpected prominence as a national figure by the boldness and originality of his electioneering methods. Beside him, the place taken by Mr. SHEP-ARD has been small and low, though, doubtless, the Tammany candidate accepted its nomination in the expectation that through it he would rise to the height of consideration attained by his intrepid Democratic opponent.

The hero of this campaign is WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. The hero of the Democratic party at this moment is this young man who has spoken straight his scorn and horror of the infamous rule which SHEPARD would perpetuate, for, obviously, the Tammany beneficiary would not destroy it. How could he, without dishonor, strike down the organization whose loyalty had elected him to the office his far-reaching ambition sought?

Here are two types of Democrats and of men. To which do the American people of both parties and all parties give their honor? Which serves best the interests of his party? Which elevates it in the public esteem and which

degrades it? Nobody, however, needs to be told that the conflict next Tuesday will not be between political parties. It is simply, as everybody knows, between Tammany, an organization held together wholly by greed of the municipal revenues of New York, and the citizenship which would rescue the city from so infamous a domination. It is between those who like Tammany methods and profit by them and the men of every party who would rescue New York from a domination which disgraces its

civilization in the eyes of the world. That is all. Nothing else enters into this election. Tammany or no Tammany, that is the whole question.

When the season of metropolitan horse racing terminates at Aqueduct, on Nov. 9, horsemen and racegoers in the East will be able to say unanimously that they have had a great year's sport; for, although racing has long been popular in this country, never in its history has it been more attractive or gained more friends than during the present year

obvious. Foremost among them is the sented in this portion of the crossfact that the Jockey Club has exerted examination: formances. In the past there has been | you not? no lack of promises that crooked or suspicious conduct on the track would not be tolerated; but alas, such promises were often violated. It is true that since last spring there have been races which seemed at the time to demand official investigation; but, comparatively, they have been few, and subsequent events have generally served to explain peace. matters satisfactorily.

The Jockey Club; however, has not been alone in its efforts for fair dealing. It has received the cooperation of the most prominent horsemen of the Eastern turf, who have headed no assertion in racing to America a clean and honorable Bontan received this despatch from sport; and the unprecedented ediends amor in each send all of the various mosts succeeded. Futile confidence in the stratification wind escalars of racing has the past solution and the past six months in a degree improcedented

tion, the torf into been particularly for- in its terms." Being maked to point timate this year on far as conserve the out the ambiguity, he neswered attround excellence of the competing the book especial theoremphilared of the book subsects section across that our ros traps and to a stone condidates which shat our amount to? decayse suids legib on the grote. That A accord interpretation of this de-Time form, cost if has been astropoly. galand whether on the whole they have

year's runners. Since the season opened there has been scarcely a week in which some one of the old records hasn't been shattered, and at one time last summer record breaking was a matter of almost every-day occurrence. This is explainable, however, partly by the superb ability of many of the horses and partly by the fact that the local tracks never were in finer condition than at present. Their managers have spared neither money nor pains to make the courses as fast as can be found anywhere, and their labors in that direction have been

substantially rewarded. After next week, though, New Yorkers must say good-by to the thoroughbreds for a few months. Horse racing throughout the winter will go on in the South and in the West; but the sport in the South is bound to lose much of its attraction owing to the fact that, in accordance with custom, many of the Eastern stars will be retired for the season upon the close of the Aqueduct meeting. After a term of unequalled enjoyment, regrets on the part of metropolitan turf lovers are, of course, out of order; but all the same they will probably be pardoned for regretting that circumstances do not permit horse racing in this part of the country all the year around.

Schley's Theory of Command and the Hodgson Colloquy.

The bottom theory of Rear Admiral SCHLEY'S defence against the Navy Department's criticisms, which formed the basis of the present inquiry, has been laid bare by his testimony, and according as it is valid or invalid must the propriety of his conduct as commander of the Flying Squadron be determined, justice be meted out to all concerned, and standards of conduct | you and I had a controversy at a critical on various important points for the officers of the United States Navy be written down. By this theory the major questions of judgment regarding the condition of the weather and the state of the dicated a give-and-take conversation, coal supply and the Flying Squadron's goings and comings must be judged. Briefly, this theory is that, when the Flying Squadron moved to Santiago

and retrograded and then returned, it acted without positive orders. That is, remarked when cross-examining him: during that period, the orders, or, according to SCHLEY, the communications or "suggestions" received from Admiral from a true and honest heart in uttering Sampson and the Navy Department were in nature so "conditional" and 'ambiguous" that the Flying Squadron's commander was left to be governed by his discretion. The Court will naturally have to pronounce upon the merit of this defence when considering the specific points covered by

the Navy Department's precept. Let us begin with the despatch No. 8. the first order to go to Santiago:

" KET WEST, May 21. " Sir: Spanish squadron probably at Santiago. If you are satisfied that they are not at Clenfue gos proceed with all despatch, but cautiously, to Sant-W. T. SAMPSON."

SCHLEY's interpretation of this order, which, including the portion about first learning definitely whether the Spaniards were in Cienfuegos, was followed at first sluggishly and later on was rejected,

appears in the following testimony: "Q .- (By Mr. RAYNER.) Were you ordered to Santiago before the despatch of May 27, which you testified you received on June 107

" A .- No, not except by order No. 8, which was modified by leaving the matter to my discretion. "Q .- Admiral, why did you not proceed to Sant

lage on receipt of this communication from the Commander-in-Chieff " A .- Simply because the order was a conditions

one, which required me to be satisfied that the Spanish fleet were not at Clenfuegos." Accompanying No. 8 was this " mem-

orandum:"

" It is thought that the inclosed instructions will reach you by 2 A. M. This will enable you to leave before daylight (regarded as very important), so that your direction will not be noticed. If this does not reach you before daylight, it is suggested to mask your real direction as much as possible.

When leaving Cienfuegos, which he did after dark, SCHLEY signalled with the Ardois lights, and his views of that The reasons for this state of things are act and of the memorandum are pre-

itself, persistently and conscientiously, "Q-You were ordered to mask your movements in behalf of honest and consistent per- in proceeding from Cleafuegos to Santiago, were

" A .- Yes, yes. That is, we were ordered to mask them if we proceeded in the day time. "Q - With that qualification?

" A . I think so I think that is monitoned in the memorandum. (Reading) " if this word doesn't reach you before daylight. It is suggested to mask or real direction as much as possible."

"O ... This Ardoix system was out a storet code!

"Q .- The system is interchangeable if you have a hery letter? HA .- 140

" Q -Was that presention taken?

"A -Well now that I really cannot recall " Again, on May 27, after the retrograde movement from Santiago had begun. the Navy Department

- All Department x infertuation instructor Appariso division is ship at henrome. The terpartmond beside to give to assert this like fact, and to our may me mean of merce. Sens are income amount to the with storboard belin would have A deviate action "

One of SCHLEY 8 reasons for discegard-But sport from this pinner of the same ing t' was that it was "no analoguous

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apatch appears in a pursage giving a rename for Brother's general back to figure ingo after he had informed the Depart

evidence of the ability of succlusives, 27th, saying that the Department locked the use Scinzy made of a certain letter from \$1,000 to \$200, as much over the nances the range who compares the present to Schill' to assertain whether the of it, however, there is involved a of ten very add and responsible off-sevier words with those of the past will find to execute an adjustings, and, if me, not i question that makes the occurrence or They mean business.

ample proof of the sterling merit of this to let him leave without a decisive action.

was this passage: "Could not squadron and also Harvard co rom Merrimae leeward Cape Cruz, Cuba, Gonaives Haiti Channel or Mole. Haitit Report without

delay situation Santiago." SCHLEY treats this despatch as justification for his retrograde movement to the westward:

" I was authorized in this same telegram to hav moved as far west as Cape Cruz."

It is here maintained that the mention of Cape Cruz, a point 100 miles from Santiago, as a coaling base during the Santiago blockade allowed SCHLEY to abandon the Santiago station and move his squadron there bodily.

Of course, if this principle of interpreting orders, which runs throughout the inquiry, is well found, and the orders or communications to go to Santiago and to stay there gave the officer receiving them discretion as to obedience, then practically SCHLEY's defence, with the exception of the Hodgson correspondence, is sustained. If not, the bottom drops from it.

Now let us consider the state the "Hodgson colloquy" is left in by the inquiry. It was first used by THE SUN to show that the Brooklyn's loop was made, not to avoid blanketing the other American ships, as explained by SCHLEY in his statement to the Senate, but to keep the Brooklyn from getting into too dangerous proximity to the Spaniards. It appeared in this form:

"SCHLEY-HATC Aport. "Hoposon-You mean starboard?

them Ithe Spaniards! already. "Hoposon-But we will cut down the Texas.

"SCHLEY-No. I don't. We are near enough to

"SCHLEY-Let the Texas look out for herself." SCHLEY's main argument in support of his request that Hongson deny this was that it "promotes the notion that moment." Hongson, in his letters and on the stand, showed himself fired with that notion. His main criticism of it as printed in THE SUN was that it inor a controversy. He denied the occurrence of it in order to do away with that idea. "There was no dialogue," he said on the stand. So trivial was this criticism that even Mr. RAYNER You have objected to its being called a colloquy, but whether you call it a else is perfectly immaterial." Afterward on the stand SCHLEY asserted that there was "no colloquy." He called it "fiction," repudiating it particularly as indicative of a "controsomething which he said he versy." would not have permitted and which did not occur.

The color of "controversy" can be taken out without affecting the idea, to wit:

Hoposon-Look out for the Texas. SCHLEY-We are near enough to the Spaniards already. [Or, if we put the heim astarboard, we shall expose ourselves to Spanish torpedoes.]

Subjected to a most rigorous cross examination, particularly by the Court, Hopgson on the stand finally put the colloguy, or whatever it may be called, into this form:

"Hoposon-I heard the Commodore give the order: 'Hard aport.' Capt. Cook replied: 'The helm is aport,' or words to that effect. I suggested to the Commodore that if we went to starboard

we were in danger of running-",The President-The Court would like the exact tt in the first person: 'I said to the Commodore as far as you can recollect.

"A .- As far as I can recollect I said to the Commodore that the Texas was very close off our starboard hand and if we turned to starboard we would either run very close into her, come very close to running into her, or we might get a shot from one of her big guns. He said 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for berself.' or 'Let her look out for that: I don't propose to go in any closer and subject myself to torpedo attacks."

SCHLEY denies giving the order "Hard aport," saying that Cook gave it. Regarding this point we give the testimony of the five witnesses from the Brooklyn other than Hopgson:

Honoson-1 heard the Commodore sing out Hard aport, Cook!" or words to that effect, and Capt. Cook sang out to him. "The belin is aport " hard aport;" or " is your belm hard aport!" answer was "It is hard aport "

Lieutenant Commander SEARS I said to the commodore "I think we are about our tactical diameter from that ship now." Then the order was. "Hard aport." I am not positive who it was given by. I think I recollect the Commodore said "hard aport" and Capt Coos said." It is hard Aport."

gave that order. "Hard sport," if you know! A - | VAN WYCE out of that seat on the bench Commodore Scalier I did not hear any one cise for which his unfitness is no constitu-

thief motowain William L. fill. At that time the order was given to port the neim. I heard circle under the engle and ballot box,

Quartermaster Nils Astronou-The first order That order came true Commodore Scatter as I only one cross thereover.

the Texas, Admiral Sculary testified A training thickness for Honomon very property name adjustes in look dult pertons for the And regarding the proposition that a

brought them two near the Spannards. Somer said on the stand: " y . Nogratus sen enn men with fatter a martimant."

Markett or Street at Gangleway Developed. At Ann Ann. Thus, of source, supermeted the colimpost by proving it related point

A .- Simply for the Strank that it would have

Of course a question to floor constitution to the second or a test and a great form aport? would be virtually on order and femilies and be would have given the order the next equantity No putting important all line pieces of accombinate test feetimenty, we have on I chance may not be bright but the prac-Regalation over etutementate, an words gittered or positive confement the

cancer of our fore what his home your aster growd masse is hereby radied to the encountand staying similation, and, harring all practical authors once actions a toropole of decrees protectly in the toropole stakes of

That is substantially, the original

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non-occurrence of this colloquy insignificant. It is a question of personal honor, and of honorable loyalty to a brother officer, and in accordance with the decision of the Court of Inquiry the standard of morals illustrated by the correspondence in question is to be established or repudiated for the United States Navy, for the world to note.

The Bellini Centenary.

Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, begins to-day to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of VIN-CENZO BELLINI, her most famous son, with festivities that will spread over many days. The town has decided to make the occasion one of real rejoicing with as few formal exercises as possible; so, though some speeches and banquets and processions cannot be avoided, the greater part of the programme is filled with races and open-air sports and popular games on land and water, with balls and concerts and, of course, with a series of performances of all of BELLINI'S operas. There is none of the religious awe and Pharisaic pedantry of Bayreuth about it. The Catanians are out for a good time; the music they will listen to was meant to be enjoyed and has been enjoyed by every one for seventy years now. BELLINI's music is under a cloud in

these more learned days, together with that of the other great Italian composers. The Teutonic musical critics will have none of it. MOZART is great because of melody but melody is an unpardonable sin in the Sicilian. And the modern Italians eager for novelty and admiring whatever is non-Italian, turn up their noses at "Norma " and "La Sonnambula" and "Beatrice di Tenda" and "I Puritani" and worship the Mascagnis, the Boiros and above all the incomparable tedeschi. Some day, perhaps, the instrument for which BELLINI and the others wrote, the glorious human voice, may come into fashion again and singers may take the trouble to learn to sing. What voices were those for which his music was written, GUIDITTA PASTA, GIULIA GRISI, RUBINI, TAMBURINI, LABLACHE! -and the people who listened to them didn't follow the score to see if the kettledrums came in right or not.

The melodies have made the round of the world; hand organs have played colloquy or a conversation or anything them and church choirs sung them without killing the music in them. Hackneyed they may be, like all good things, like all great art. The Venus de Milo and the Sistine Madonna are in every parlor. Music as an art is in a peculiar position; except for antiquaries it is barely two hundred years old; for most people it begins with MOZART and BEETHOVEN, and the great gods of the day count less than half a century. It is presumptuous to say what will or will not live, but we fancy that the lyrical composers stand as good a chance as any and that the "Druid's March' from "Norma," or the "Liberty duet" from "I Puritani," will be heard when much of the Teutonic product of to-day

> is forgotten. We envy the Catanians their Sicilian weather, their Sicilian festival and the Bellini melodies that make the heart glad and do not perplex.

How to Scratch Van Wyck.

Half a dozen or more plans of ballotmarking have been suggested for the nguage, as far as possible, that was used. Put information of those citizens who desire to vote for the entire Democratic ticket except ROBERT A. VAN WYCK for Justice of the Supreme Court. Some of the plans are complicated and difficult of execution without endangering the validity of the ballot. Some are of doubtful efficacy. Some, even, are proposed, apparently, not in good faith, but with a view to producing confusion and thus assisting the beneficiary of the Tammany trick which has put VAN WYCK's name opposite that of MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

One absolutely safe way to scratch VAN WYCK while voting the rest of the Tammany ticket, is to put a cross to the left of every name but his on that ticket, and to put a single cross in one Capt. Cook - The Commodore alled to me. " Cook, of the Fusion columns to the left of the name of JAMES A. BLANCHARD, or of JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, OF OF SAMUEL GREENBAUM, according to the voter's preference; at the same time omitting to put a cross in any circle at the head of any column. This process requires some patience and careful attention

to details, but it will be effective. Post Assistant Surgeon C M Da Valida Q-Who | But the best way to help in keeping yous is to vote the Fusion ticket straight. To do that, simply put a cross in the or under the Statue of Liberty, or under communer distinctly in regard to the water was the rouster, just as you please; but time Hard sport " Q - Wuo gave that order! A - only one of these columns and mark

We assume, of course, that this Jersey Concerning Honoson's warning about correspondent has made up his mind to deposit his vote for FRANKLIN MURRITY before he goes scheling

"To see finishes or fact rich ... in The assumptional and from to east of your better of any piper british as natural at the of Standarders would be charter of a tea statement bases many though some by west at the closed triffic**ell** a . of Triffert compa. I treat

NEW ARK N. J. Dave. This seems to be no off year heatsteady. for term, just go it was for blacking that ! among the places careticized by any corre-

The attention of all tiglials person not present to excess good money to a I year to jusy fifty it oftended abilities in coamenando for information implified to more -tions for Higgs roting or false opposite of to state dispully or to manyone frametalest Proper months afford prictly good Agein, is the despatch received on the . In the Hodgeon correspondence and . The offer to pay such rewards, ranging

THE CLERGY AND MR. SHEPARD.

Plain Talk From the Rev. Dr. Duffield. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statement of Mr. Shepard that the majority of the clergy heartily indorse his mesalliance with Tammany Hall in this presen momentous contest would seem to render it desirable that the ministers should stand up and be counted. I, for one, am unwilling to permit my silence to afford any ground for a misunderstanding as to my position. I am openly and unqualifiedly for Mr. Low, and for all that he represents I am just as squarely opposed to Mr. Shepard and that group of men with whom he has been pleased to identify himself. Mr. Shepard should not delude himself

with the idea that those who are in the habit of deciding questions by simple considerations of right and wrong can be so easily hoodwinked as to the necessary meaning and result of an affiliation with Tammany Hall, under existing conditions. He ought not to expect that men who have nothing in the way of personal emolument to gain by the issue of the election should attach to his sophistries the weight which he seems to think that they possess. Whatever may be true or false as to his personal character, he is seeking election to the highest civic office by dependence upon constituency of iniquity. Whatever he may hope or plan for the common welfare, he has aligned himself with a circle of fellow candidates whose fitness for office he finds himself unable to indorse. With whatever honesty he may assert his independence of Tammany Hall the fact remains that, with a singular and plastic readiness, he has yielded obedience to the only request which Tammany Hall has ever made of him, and with notable alacrity he flung consistency to the winds, and sprang to their rescue, the moment they flew signal of distress. Whatever he may attempt hereafter he is now lending the mantle of his respectability to cloak the vileness of a civic corruption which he has hitherto been foremost to unmask and denounce.

He guilelessly asserts that he is doing this evil in order that good may come. All men know, and none better than those by whom he has been entrapped. that good never comes that way. The question which is to be decided at the ballot box is very clean cut. The personality of candidates counts for little in this struggle. Party ties count as nothing. Decency against infamy is the supreme and over-shadowing issue. The capacity of a modern city for self-government i to be put to a searching test on Tuesday HOWARD DUFFIELD. Minister of the " Old First " Presbyterian

Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Walt Whitman's Lincoln, and Markham's TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

fine discriminations in judging literature, your quick discernment of plans and ready praise of perfections have always been a pleasure to me. But I am sure a second look will prove to you that the writer is not correct ho, in a late issue of your paper, pronounces Whitman's "Captain, My Captain" ahead of This critic, speaking of Markham's new book says Markham has

of Markham's new book says Markham has not grasped the personality of Lincoln, and implies that Whitman has.

I wish you would explain this. Whitman's is powerful and compelling, but in what lies its strength? He has no attempt at analysis of character. His dirage is simply the wall of an old Northman for a slain overlord—the old primitive cry of grief for a blow one cannot understand or combat As such Whitman's must forever hold its place.

But Markham's sums the character of Lincoln in its primitive, elemental power. It is like a Flaxman drawing—a few swift lines and your man is etched. It is this large grasp, this masterly marshalling of quantities that makes Markham's. Lincoln's stand out above everything that has been so far said of the great President.

George Lawrence Pratt.

" Possum and 'Taters" for England. From the Baltimore Sun. If it be true, as stated in a despatch printed in the Sun yesterday, that arrangements have been made by which truck farmers in the South are to provide our English friends with vegetables and fruits, and if Georgia epicures can be trusted, the Englishman who has never tasted "possum and 'taters" has a heavenly delight in store. The Maryland gourmet may boast of the incomparable systems of his State, the terrapin and canvasback duckbut no Georgian, "native and to the manner bor will admit that there is any dainty in this world equal to baked "possum" flanked by sweet pota-

No doubt the Georgia truck farms which are to provide the London market with Southern dell-cacles will pay particular attention to the "possum" industry. It is stated that the English promoters of this scheme have contracted to have all the steers that can be raised in southern Georgia. Possibly the beef of the Cracker State may find a ready sale abroad, but nobody in Georgia will can't when "possum" meat can be had. When our English cousins are introduced to this product of Southern forests, it is safe to predict that no bill of fare in a first-class London restaurant will fall to include "possum" among its list of cainties. Probably possum" lunches or tens.

A Quotation From Virgii Mutilated. To the Editor of The Sch. Ser. In an interesting letter by "Peter Chrysologus," I was very much abooked to see how Virgil's well-known lines were by the sixth always a sponder, and the other four feet always duetyls and sponders. Virgil have wrote skything but becameter verse and

Faul Meter's Right Bland.

LETTERS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

The Feeling of a Bryanite. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The brazen effrontery of Richard Croker, just from his English home, and his mercenary crew in appealing to the voters of New York in the name of Democracy after the last four years of its infamous rule must strike the average citizen as a sorry estimate of their intelligence and civic pride. Prolific of craft and ways that are dark Tammany Hall to-day has get hold of a respectable figure-head who in his ambition to be Mayor is willing to stultify his whole career as a "Savior o Democracy." In palliation of his acceptance of this base nomination Mr. Shepard may attempt to convert Tammany Hall, but his effort must inevitably be as futile as the tem perance reformer that drank all the liquor he could lay hands on for the beneficent pur-

pose of diminishing the quantity. In the name of Democracy we have seen the anomalous spectacle of 7,000 policemen, who under an honest government may be the pride of our city, diverted from the suppression of vice and crime to the promotion of it, actually making the criminal classes the employees of the "Guardians of the Peace" second, if not the first city, in the world, and thereby entailing a loss of public con fidence in the security of life and property. To Tammany Hall's lieutenants in the name of Democracy are due the special protection and perpetuation of the gambling house and brothel as their best source of revenue, while the institution first in the hearts of the people, the public school, is neglected. In the name of Democracy we are asked to

say that our sons shall not be permitted to breathe a pure and moral atmosphere, bu grow up in ignorance, vice and crime, while to enrich the pockets of our Tammany states-men, as if the pitfalls of New York were not sufficiently numerous, a trained corps o "Cadets" as an auxiliary for the supply of their best-paying institution has been put in commission to insure the wholesale debauchery of our daughters.

This infamous system alone, that is polluting

the bodies and souls of thousands of our fair ones should appeal to the man that has a sister or daughter that he cares for as a sufficient issue in this very momentous election. We are asked in the name of Democracy to indorse a system of extortion, oppression and slavery, more especially among the poor on the East Side where many of its victims through lack of knowledge of our laws and language actually believe it legitimate, a condition that would invite revolt among the Turks of Constantinople. success and long immunity our "Democratic statesmen" made it plain-sailing for Mr Frank Moss and the bold Jerome to get on to and expose their infamy with all its wily craft and Tammany terrorism, and a bright day seems dawning, when the poor and friendless of New York may breathe the air of justice and freedom, hitherto unknown. It is an open question whether William Jennings Bryan, whom his greatest opponents must credit with sincerity and a high sense of honor, does not regret his unsophisticated alliance and entanglement with Croker's "Democracy," and it behooves his followers at this election to rebuke severely the gang that for years have stolen that honored name

that for years have such that for the purpose of public plunder.

The 5th of November, the anniversary of Guy Fawkes's gunpowder plot, is held menorable in the annals of Croker's English home, but none on the calendar should mark with rejoicing the commemoration of the in New York as "Deliverance day." climax to the people's victory and the stall of the greatest monstrosity in the cof Democratic government the world J. W. F.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Justice Jerome's Honorable Conception of Official Duty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your inging editorial "No 'Break' by Justice ringing editorial "No 'Break' by Justice Jerome," in to-day's paper, is a just estimate of a righteous, courageous man, every act of whose official life is eloquent with corrob-orating testimony. An incident coming under the writer's personal observation, under

under the writer's personal observation, when Mr Jerome was an Assistant District Attorney, is possibly only one of many instances when his innate honesty and sincerity of purpose were demonstrated.

A special law had been on the statute books of the State for upward of forty years, involving the right to recover certain property under the supposable police powers of the State. Its enforcement had been a dead letter, as each successive District Attorney in all this time rather discouraged the bringing of suits under the law—a criminal measure—as it involved extra work for the staff, and would possibly antagonize an element that has always been strongly Tammany to a man.

a man. Under conditions prevailing at the time, anufacturers for whose benefit it had been

STRANDED ON GUAM ISLAND.

Manila-Bound Party Wanted to See the Sights and the Ship Salled Without Them. Manila, Sept. 27 .- When the United States army transport Sheridan arrived in Manila Bay last night it was learned that seven of her passengers, two of whom were women, had been left upon the island of Guam. Among the unfortunates is Joseph Flaherty of New York, who received an appointment as school-teacher for service in the Philippine Islands.

The Sheridan had anchored for the purpose of depositing and receiving mail, and Brig.-Gen. F. D. Grant decided to make a hasty trip to the island. Many of the passengers were anxious to land after having been so long upon the water, but all who requested permission to do so were informed by the Quartermaster that the transport would continue her voyage upon the return

would continue her voyage upon the return of Gen. Grant and party, whether or not the other passengers were aboard.

The great desire of the seven to take in the sights of the island of Guam was uncontrollable, and after several hours of impatient waiting the little party decided to run the risk, which resulted in their present rolls for the Shoridan stemmed away as exile, for the Sheridan steamed away as soon as Gen. Grant came aboard. As the deserters took the bull by the horns, they have only themselves to blame for the in-conveniences which will crowd upon them while waiting for another transport. So much thieving is reported to have occurred on the vessel that nearly every person had left in the care of the Quartermaster all his money and valuables, and it is doubtful if the whole party can scrape up enough to buy a bunch of bananas.

In the band that could not overcome its curiosity to see a strange land, its people and their customs, are a chaplain, an army officer and a teacher. Well might they wish themselves butchers and bakers and candlestick makers; for the prayers of the chap lain, the protection of the army officer and the philosophy of the teacher can do little toward securing bread and meat for man when hungry and a bed for him when tired. With neither a change of clothing in a country where the mercury makes a daily visit to blood heat, nor an idea as to when another transport will call at their port the sorrowful seven will probably favor the connection of Guam by cable with the civilized world. It would be well for those who expect to cross the Pacific on Govern-ment vessels to remember that time, tide and army transports wait for no man.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE Reasons Why It Should Be Maintained -Its Present Efficiency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States Army transport service is conceded, I believe, to be one of the triumphs of army administration of the past few years. After the lesson of the wretched service of chartered ships in the Santiago expedition the Quartermaster's Department purchased ships and fitted them for the particular purpose of transporting troops These ships, being the property of the Quartermaster's Department, officered and manned by employees of that department, very naturally were placed in the charge and command of quartermasters charge and command of quartermasters. By the spring of 1836 the system was well established and giving satisfaction. Since that time several quartermasters have been on continuous service in command of transports. Some officers I know personally have been transport commanders since July, 1838. Under the direction of these officers, who now have two or three years' experience at sea, the transport service has been perfected to that point that it can bear very favorable comparison with the ocean transportation of any army with the ocean transportation of any army

with the ocean transportation of any army in the world.

When the present transport quarter-masters, nearly all of whom are Captains, have acquired sufficient rank to be assigned in charge of water transportation at the principal ports, as New York, San Francisco, Manila and Seattle, it is possible that the service may be even further improved. I here refer particularly to improvement of discipline and esprit de corps. One officer, who was an excellent general superintendent of the army transport service, is at present assigned as a transport quartermaster. He will soon compute a trip around the world in command of his ship, and doubtless in the future of his ship, and doubtless in the future could make even a better record than he made before in charge of water transporta-tion at a terminal point. The only possible point of weakness in the service is the lack of service in command at sea in the case of some officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to whom the transport quartermasters report for orders.

As we have this excellent service and shall require it for some years from San Francisco and New York to Manila, it seems

throwing it away. At some expense a fleet of some two dozen steamships has been fitted for the service. There is no good reason for throwing these ships on the market, and giving commercial lines the money which now keeps this fleet in a state of efficiency. In case of war they will be worth twice their number of com-mercial ships. We have these transports

Phillips Brooks on the Name of the Episco-

manufacturers for whose benefit it and teen enacted were determined to test the constant were determined to test the constant its special assignment then was the trial courts, and his chief requested him to take the consensual particles of the second him to take the consensual particles of the police courts, the do be the easiest and the police courts, the do be the easiest and the police courts, the do be the easiest and the police courts, the do be the easiest and the police courts, the do be the easiest and the police courts, the do proved. Mr Jerome could have evaded what had always been considered a disagree able task by simply pleading an abundance of cases of greater moment to the public requiring his attention—which was true. Recognizing their importance to the interests concerned, he expresses his though it involved concerned, he expresses his though it involved concerned, he expresses his though it involved concerned, he expresses his theory in the points at issue. This necessitated extra application Sundays and holizonthis, and the opposing counsel was the best talent at the New York bear. To make a long story close, the secured conscious of every offence, and then each intermedial in every instance.

About the time this satisfactory stage had been reached, owever. Mr forome retarder these favorable the court of Appenius was the sentitive expression of the constitutions and continues was almost the proposed every instance of the court of Appenius was finally reached, where his positions were translationed in every instance of the court of Appenius was finally reached, where his positions were translated in every instance of the court of Appenius was finally reached, where his positions were translated in every instance of the court of Appenius was finally reached, where his positions were translated in every instance of the court of Appenius was finally reached, where his positions were translated in every instance.

About the time this satisfactory stage in the early of the court of Appenius was alw The attempt was made again to change to